Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 4. | **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, APRIL 11, 1845.** | **NUMBER 204.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95 tc

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH F. M'KNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County.
February 7, 1845. 95-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
February 14, 1845. 97-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON, Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..tc.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..tc

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.
March 28, 1845. 202., tc

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Charles E. Moss & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of January last. Those indebted to said firm are requested to pay up as soon as convenient. Such as owe accounts, if they cannot cash them, will please call and close them by note. Leroy Springs is fully authorized to close the business of the late firm.

NEW CONCERN.

LEROY SPRINGS

RESPETFULLY informs his friends and the customers of the above firm, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS of C. E. Moss & Co., and is ready at the old stand to sell

BARGAINS

to such as wish them. He will start to the north in a few days with the intention of laying in, at cash prices, a stock of Goods, (taken in connexion with the present superior stock,) unsurpassed in Western North Carolina. He is determined not to be undersold, and to give the best bargains ever bought in this part of the country. He invites his old friends and customers, and the public generally, to give him a call, and test his sincerity.
Charlotte, Feb 23, 1845 99--f

Notice.

HAVING left my books, accounts, &c., in the hands of Col. M. W. Alexander, at the Charlotte Hotel, I request all those indebted to me in any way, to call on Col. A. and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business without delay.
THOMAS F. HAMPTON.
March 7, 1845 99 f

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel C. Crawford, on account of newspaper subscription or otherwise, are informed that the Trustee has placed the accounts in the hands of Mr. John S. Means, who is authorized to make settlements. Those indebted would do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as the business must be closed.

☞ Persons at a distance owing for the paper, can transmit their respective dues by mail at my risk. It is unpleasant to have to sue the friends of the paper; but such is the state in which Mr. Crawford left his business, that collections *must be made* as soon as possible.
T. F. HAMPTON.
March 7, 1845 99 f

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.
FRANKLIN EMMONS.
Providence, January, 1845 95-1y

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.
April 11 1843 f:tf

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.
THOMAS TROTTER.
March 28, 1845. 202 f

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,
C. J. FOX.
Dec. 13, 1844. 88---f

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

IN pursuance of an order from the presiding Judge, the Hon. John L. Bailey, notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of this Court will be held at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next. Suitors and witnesses in civil causes will take notice thereof, and attend accordingly.

Witness, J. B. Kerr, clerk of our said court, at Office, the 4th Monday in February, 1845.
J. B. KERR, c. m. s. c.
March 21, 1845. 201-tc

N. B. Hereafter, the State Docket will be taken up on Monday of each regular term of the Superior Court.
J. B. KERR, Clk.

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincoluton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to
ISAAC ERWIN.
Dec. 30, 1843. 41--f

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-f
December 9, 1843.

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

William E. Gill *vs.* George W. Gill, and others.
In Equity, Lancaster Dist. S. C.
Partition—Estate of Lewis Gill deceased.

BY virtue of the decree of the Court of Equity, made in the above case, I will sell at Lancaster C. H. on the 1st Monday, the 7th day of April next, the following real Estate belonging to Lewis Gill, deceased.

THAT VALUABLE PUBLIC HOUSE

in the Village of Lancaster known as the GLOBE HOTEL, AND STORE HOUSE adjoining, fronting the Court House, and bounded north by lot of Minor Clinton, East by White street, and south by Dunlap street. Upon this Lot is situated the necessary improvements for a public House, and the whole premises are in good repair.

ALSO; ONE SQUARE OF LAND

in the rear of the Hotel, bounded North by Meeting street, West by White street, South by Dunlap street, and East by Market street.

ALSO; ONE TRACT OF LAND,

containing 200 Acres, more or less, on both sides of Cane Creek, bounded by lands of James P. Crockett, D. H. Cantzon, Jos. A. Cunningham and Dixon Barnes.

ALSO; ONE OTHER TRACT,

containing 170 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of D. Barnes, J. M. Crockett and Estate of Isaac Stewart.

ALSO; ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND,

on the waters of Bear Creek, containing 125 Acres more or less, bounded by Lands of Mrs. McDow, A. Mayer, and others. This is all woodland, and near the village, and in the Gold region

Terms—a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years in equal annual Instalments, (except costs of partition which will be cash.) The purchaser giving bond and good security, with interest, and a mortgage.
JAS. H. WITHERSPOON, c. e. l. d.
Com'rs. Office, Mar. 10, 1845. 201-ts
Printers fee $7

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st day of April, 1845.

A.
Miss Jane C. Arey — Azariah Alexander
M. B. Abernathy — E. H. Andrews.
Robt. G. Allison.

B.
D. Barsh — A. G. Bennett
D. W. Barsh — J. & H. Brown
Rev. W. G. Brownlow, 2 — Fletcher Barber
Miss Jane Berry.

C.
Col. C. J. Cochran — J. D. Conolly
Mrs. Margaret Cannon — W. T. Carter
Sam'l. Crawford — C. B. Cross.

D.
Allen W. Davis — John Dameron
Mrs. Winifred Darnell — Miss Eliza V. Davidson
Mrs. Sarah Downing.

E.
Caleb Erwin — Mrs. Matilda Edwards.

F.
John N. Fuller — R. G. Flannagan
Mrs. Ann Frew — Solomon Fite.

G.
Miss Cornelia Gillespie — Wm. H. Gilliland
Miss Rachael Gould — Eli Griffith
Alexander Gibson.

H.
Miss Mary A. Holbrooks — Henry A. Hunter
David Henderson — Mrs. R. R. Holton
T. J. Holton — W. A. Harris
James T. Holt — D. C. Haynes
Thomas Harris — Isabella Henderson
Mrs. Sarah A. Happoldt.

J.
Andrew Jamison — Margaret M. Johnson
Richard Jordan — Jesse B. Johnston.

K.
John B. Kerr — Andrew King
John Kirk — John M. Kerr.

L.
James J. Lawing — John Lawson.

M.
Mrs. Clarrissa McCarver — Miss Elenor McCraken
Adam McCahen — Charles McGinnis
Geo. W. McDonald — Mrs. Violet Monteith
James McCoy — Wm. P. Moore.

N.
Alex. Nelson — John W. Neal.

O.
Rev. M. Osborne — Miss Eliz. Owens.

P.
Messrs. R. & W. G. Pierce — Mrs. Eliza W. Parks
Mrs. Sarah Parks — James Prim
Jemrie Pead — Mrs. Penniman
Miss Mary Pehel — Col. J. W. Potts
Geo. Reynolds 2 — Miss E. C. Read
Jery Red — John P. Ross
Dr. J. W. Ross.

S.
Rufus Shelby — John Simpson
Elizabeth Sample — Thomas A. Sharpe
Margaret Shaw — B. Franklin Shaeffer.

T.
Wm. L. Torrence — Miss S. J. Talmon
M. J. Tatum — Nicholas Tredenick.

W.
Calvin Weir — John W. Walker
Rev. J. G. Witherspoon 2.
AMZI McGINN P. M.
April 1, 1845. 203-3w.

MEDICINES, PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine,** and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.
WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 f

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have left all my notes and accounts in the hands of N. B. Taylor, in Charlotte, and request all persons indebted to me in any manner, to call on him and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business, and those who do not call on Mr. Taylor and settle their dues previous to the next April County court, cannot blame me for the consequences.

Mr. Taylor may at all times be found at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Charlotte.
R. G. ALLISON.
March 7, 1845 96:-:tac.

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.
March 28, 1845 202 f

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.
THOMAS W. MOTT.
Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE VOTERS OF CASWELL, ROCKINGHAM, STOKES, SURRY, WILKES AND ASHE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The term for which I was chosen your representative has expired; and I conform to the custom which has heretofore prevailed in our district, of noticing some of the subjects which have engaged the consideration of the last Congress. When I entered upon the duties assigned me, I entertained fears that I should not be able to discharge the trust with satisfaction to myself, or to those whose kind partiality had made me their representative; and now, after my duties have ceased, when I reflect upon the momentous and complicated questions upon which I have been called to act, I am free to say that those fears have not vanished. Embarrassing and perplexing as many of these questions were, I have avoided no responsibility. My conduct has been prompted solely by a desire to promote the honor and welfare of the country; and fully recognising the accountability of the representative to his constituents, I leave it with you to freely condemn whatever in my legislative course you find to be wrong, and to approve whatever you find in it to be right.

At the first session a bill was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to modify the tariff of 1842. Although this bill did not provide for as great a reduction as I desired, yet I voted for it, because it was preferable to the present tariff. The southern and northern whigs, joined by a portion of the democrats from the North, voted against this bill, and defeated it in the House by a majority of six votes. Upon this important question, to many of you my views have been often and freely expressed. Subsequent reflection has not changed those views. A tariff is, in fact, a *tax bill*, and ought in detail to be so arranged as to equalize, as nearly as possible, the burdens to be borne by every section of the Union and by all classes, having due regard to the ability of each to contribute. I fancy that all who are opposed to conferring exclusive privileges upon a favored few will assent to the correctness of this position; and if it be right, then the tariff act of 1842 is clearly wrong, as all who impartially examine its operations will be able to discover.

To collect a duty on foreign importations sufficient to defray the legitimate expenditures of government is what no one objects to; but a tariff which taxes one class to enrich another, is unjust, and ought to be abandoned even by those for whose benefit it was enacted. We are told by those who favor this policy, that their object is to protect the American manufacturer against the pauper labor of European nations. When asked how they wish to effect their object, they allege that it is impossible for our manufacturers to compete with the cheap labor of foreigners, and that it is gross injustice to suffer their goods to be brought here and sold, to the exclusion of those manufactured at home. It is unnecessary to remark that if they were to succeed in keeping out all foreign articles, there would be nothing received at our custom houses upon which to collect a duty, and the government would then have to resort to a direct taxation to raise a revenue to defray its expenditures—a measure to which all are opposed.

The fact is that although the duty on many articles is so high as to prevent their importation, yet the amount of importations under the present tariff for the year ending June 30, 1844, was one hundred and eight millions of dollars; and the question is not whether foreign merchandise shall be admitted into the country; but, after it is admitted, as it is under that act, whether we shall be compelled to pay a *high* or a *low* tax on it. It is contended by many of the friends of the measure that high duties do not enhance the price of the article to the consumer; and to maintain this position they point to the fact that many manufactured articles are lower now than they were some years ago; and, without proof, assume that the tariff is the cause. In this it is clear they are mistaken. But, suppose, for the sake of argument, we assume that the tariff has made goods cheaper; and then we see what will be the result. You know they tell us that the tariff protects the farmer and planter as well as the manufacturer.

It is known to every one that, since the passage of the tariff act of 1842, the articles raised by the farmer and planter have fallen much more than the manufactured fabrics; so that, if the tariff is entitled to the credit of causing the one to be lower, it must bear the blame of the great reduction in the price of the other. If their facts and arguments be untrue, *they prove nothing*; if true, *they prove the tariff to be wrong.* Some take the ground that, because other countries lay heavy duties upon our products, we should retaliate by levying heavy duties on theirs; and contend that the consumer does not pay the duty, but that it is paid by the foreigner who sells us the article. Let us examine this position. The onerous duty on tobacco in England is often cited to justify the policy of retaliatory duties. Now, it is no doubt true, that if the duties on tobacco were repealed, it would leave the people there less tax to pay on the article, which might enable them to buy and to consume more of it, and thereby increase the demand and raise the price to a limited extent. This would be true in regard to any other article in a similar situation in any country.

But if it were true that the planter who made the tobacco paid the duty, and not the British subject who consumes it, then a good crop of tobacco would ruin any of our planters, and the worst of it would be, that the more tobacco they made, the greater would be the ruin! To illustrate: suppose A raises four hogsheads of tobacco, which he sells for seventy-five dollars each, and they are exported to England, where they are consumed. The duty paid there, on these four hogsheads, would be at least three thousand dollars! Now, can it be pretended that A, whose tobacco was only worth three hundred dollars, has paid this British tax of three thousand dollars? The idea is preposterous. For A no more pays this tax than B, who sells the same quantity of the same article, and at the same price, to be consumed at home, and upon which the British duty is never levied. The consumer pays the duty; and those who insist on retaliating duties are in effect saying that because Great Britain taxes her subjects almost to starvation, to "retaliate," we must tax ourselves in the same way! The people it is hoped, are not willing to give their sanction to any such system of retaliation.

Nothing is more fallacious than that the foreigner who brings the article to this country, and not the consumer, pays the duty. It must be recollected that we are only one of the great family of nations, and get the products of other countries by bidding as high a price as others are willing to give. If the duty on the foreign article is so high, when added to the price at which the foreigner is able to furnish it, that our people cannot afford to buy it, then the consequence is, that he seeks a market in another quarter, or employs his capital and labor in other pursuits. I will state an example to illustrate the iniquity of the present tariff. Under that act, undyed cotton goods, costing under 20 cents per yard, are valued at 20 cents per yard, and a duty of 30 per cent. charged thereon. The duty on goods costing 10 cents per yard is 6 cents per yard, or 60 per cent. It will be seen that he who consumes the *coarser article* is taxed 60 per cent.! while he who consumes the *finer article* is taxed 30 per cent.! But the injustice does not stop here. Suppose the farmer goes to the merchant and buys a dollar's worth of this foreign goods: in this case he pays 37½ cents of it to the treasury. But suppose he then buys a dollar's worth of the same kind of goods, differing in no respect except that it is of *domestic manufacture*, for which he pays the same price. Now upon this purchase he pays the tax of 37½ cents, or 6 cents per yard, as well as on the other, but with this important difference: that in the former case the 37½ cents tax was paid to the treasury; in the latter, it goes into the pocket of the manufacturer. I do not pretend to assert that, upon every domestic article consumed, the price is enhanced the amount of the duty on the foreign article, for the duty, in many instances, greatly exceeds the value of the article, and in those cases it cannot be imported. When this is the case, the treasury derives no revenue from the article; and if the tariff affords it any protection, whatever it amounts to is all paid by the consumer to the manufacturer. But, as a general rule, where the duty is not so high as to prevent the importation of the article, then the amount of the duty is the amount of the tax paid by the consumer; and when paid on the foreign article it goes into the treasury; but when paid on the domestic article it goes to manufacturer. In the case I have put, if there was no duty on the article, the foreigner would be able to sell his goods at 10 cents per yard, just as he now does; and to enable the American manufacturer to sell his goods, he would have to put them at the same price. But when the duty to 6 cents per yard is laid, it raises the price of the foreign article up to 16 cents, and that enables the American manufacturer, who pays no duty on his goods, to raise *his* price up to 16 cents, which he compels the consumer to pay. Thus it will be seen that the farmer, the planter and the laborer, being the consumers, are not only made to bear the principal burden of supporting the government, but are also compelled to contribute millions as a bounty to the manufacturer. I will here remark, that I entertain no unjust hostility towards the manufacturing interest. On the contrary, I desire to see it left free to prosper and flourish with the other great interests of the country. But when it demands exclusive privileges, and exacts unjust contributions from the agricultural and laboring classes, it shall not receive my countenance or support to enable it to perpetrate such iniquity. It is a matter of some astonishment to see the mechanics in our southern towns and villages supporting the protective policy, and declaiming against those who oppose it, and alleging that the low price of foreign goods prevents them from selling their own manufactures, when, if they would but take the pains to inquire, they would ascertain the fact, that in nine cases out of ten, the article with which the merchant undersells them is manufactured, not in Europe, but in the northern and eastern States, and by the very men whom they seek to protect, and upon whom they endeavor to bestow additional bounties. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report to Congress, says:

"The existing rates of duties on imports and tonnage with the other sources of revenue would, according to the best estimates, after keeping down the interest until the 1st of July in the year 1853, and after paying the ordinary annual expenditures for the support of government, and after discharging the loan of $7,000,000, redeemable 1st July, 1853, leave an accumulated surplus of not less than $50,000,000; and the same rates and sources of revenue, if continued until the year 1863, would, after defraying the ordinary expenditures for the support of government, and discharging the principal and interest upon the debt then redeemable, leave an accumulated surplus in the treasury of not less than $112,000,000."

Thus it will be seen, in addition to the objections already urged against the system, that a large surplus of revenue is anticipated; and this will have a tendency to produce corruption and extravagance in the expenditures of the government.

Before dismissing this subject, I will allude to a vote which I gave shortly after the bill to modify the tariff was defeated. When that clause of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill which made an appropriation for the purchase of stationery for the use of the House of Representatives was under consideration, a tariff member offered an amendment, requiring the stationery purchased to be of the growth and manufacture of the United States, provided the quality and terms were equal to that of the foreign article. It being the duty of the clerk to purchase the stationery of suitable quality, and at the lowest price, I saw no necessity for the amendment, and voted against it.

After my return home last summer, I found that, for this vote, myself and about twenty others were denounced in a pamphlet written at the North called "*The Whig Text Book*," as being inimical to American interests, and disposed to favor British policy! This denunciation was reiterated by some whig newspaper scribblers in my own State, who appeared to be regardless of every other consideration except that of pulling others down to the level of their own political depravity. Under the whig tariff act of 1842, the paper maker has a protection of from 30 to 90 per cent., while the article out of which paper is manufactured has a protection of only 6 per cent.! I then thought, and still believe, that if, after receiving this protection, the paper maker could not successfully manufacture the article, it was high time to stop legislating for his benefit, till we had done something for the other interests of the country. The amount of the purchase was inconsiderable; but it was the principle to which I

objected. But few of my constituents are paper makers: they are all paper buyers; and, as their representative, I take this ground: if one of my constituents carries abroad, or sends, by his agent or merchant, (which amounts to the same,) his tobacco, cotton, wheat, beef, wool, or other article, and exchanges it for *paper, or any other commodity*, no matter where it was manufactured or what it be, it in fact becomes as much the product of his labor, as much the property of an American citizen, and as much entuled to the protection of the government, as though it had been manufactured by the farmer himself; and any act of the federal government giving a preference to the property of one citizen over another is unwise, unjust, and anti republican.

The annexation of Texas—a question which has so earnestly agitated public sentiment—has at length been accomplished, so far as the action of Congress was concerned. It is believed by those conversant with public opinion in Texas that the terms proposed will be acceded to, and the union so anxiously desired finally consummated. This measure received my vote and cordial approbation. Had Texas been separated from us by some great natural boundary, and occupied different relations towards this government, the question of annexation might have been a very different one. But a similarity of political institutions controlled by the same race of people, a proximity of territory, and an identity of interest, based upon mutual hopes and mutual fears, all conspired to make the measure desirable to both countries. And when Texas, with a patriotic magnanimity, proffered the Union every consideration of public policy, demanded our acceptance and we have accordingly opened our arms to receive her; and she comes into the Union, not as a colony or dependant, but as a sister and an equal. To accomplish this great object, no sword has been unsheathed—no coercion threatened. But, confiding in the justice and good faith of our government, she will intertwine her fate with ours, and the act will afford the most beautiful commentary on the value of republican institutions that the world ever beheld.

The following are the joint resolutions passed on the subject:

JOINT RESOLUTION FOR ANNEXING TEXAS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind, which may belong to or be due or owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire—And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involunary servitude (except for crimes) shall be prohibited.

And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United Stats shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the republic of Texas, as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that republic, then

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two representatives in Congress until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texian territory to the United States shall be agreed upon by the governments of Texas and the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

That this government has the constitutional power to acquire foreign territory by *treaty* is generally conceded. Such has been the practice and construction of this government for upwards of forty years. Whether Congress can acquire such territory by act of legislation, is not material to the present purpose. That Congress has the express power to admit new States into the Union will be readily seen by referring to the following clause of the constitution:

"New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress."—Art. 4. Sec. 3.

The power there is clearly expressed, that "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union," and there is no limitation or restriction on the power, except that—

"No new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress."

And the admission of Texas as a State into the Union does not conflict with either of these. The proceedings of the convention which formed the constitution, show that this clause, as originally adopted, restricted the power to the erection of new States within the territory then belonging to the United States, but that it was finally changed so as to leave out this restriction. The constitution is plain; but if any doubt existed as to the construction of this clause, a case in point is to be found in the act admitting into the Union the State of Vermont which was not a party to the compact, and to all intents and purposes was an independent and *foreign state*.

Texas is of vast importance to the United States in a military point of view, and I regard annexation as an overthrow of a dangerous course of policy which Great Britain had conceived against this country. Had Texas maintained her separate existence as a nation, bordering upon us, as she does for so great a distance, in time of peace she would have been a troublesome neighbor, and in war she might have been a dangerous enemy. The similarity of her productions and the genius of her people would at least have made her our commercial rival. She would no doubt have monopolized the larger part of the cotton trade which we now possess, amounting to more than half of all the exports of the United States. Cultivating the friendship and commerce of the nations which afforded her a market for her cotton and other productions, she would have purchased her supplies of them, and not of us. But when she becomes a part of the Union, notwithstanding she will supplant some of the States in the culture of cotton, which would occur any how, yet her trade will then be governed by our laws, and she cannot enter into any treaties or alliances to prejudice the interests of the United States. She will then afford a market to many of the States for their surplus of agricultural and manufactured articles, and thus the products of her fertile soil will not only enure to Texas, but will contribute to the wealth of all the States. Then the slightest insult offered from abroad to her most distant sister State would be considered as offered to herself; and when any internal commotion arises, she will unfurl the "stars and stripes," and plant herself on the constitution, to preserve our laws, and maintain this glorious Union.

It has been alleged that Texas belongs to Mexico, and that by annexation we should be robbing the latter of her territory. I have never viewed it in this light. Texas never did belong to Mexico: she acquired her freedom from Spain by revolution, as Mexico herself did; and when she entered the Mexican confederation, it was as an equal, retaining her sovereignty as a State. When she rebelled against Santa Anna's despotism, a sanguinary revolution ensued, by which she completely defeated the Mexican forces, and fully established and declared her independence. This was followed by an acknowledgment of her independence by the United States and the other principal nations of the world; and that independence she has maintained for about nine years. So we find that Texas has established her freedom by the great and inalienable right of revolution, "inestimable to freemen, and formidable to tyrants only;" and, having thus established and maintained her liberty, she is free to do any act which pertains to the sovereignty of a nation. Instead of carrying out his boasted threats against Texas, Santa Anna has been driven from his own capitol.

Policy points out the line of our duty; and to be deterred from it by the threats of Mexico or Great Britain, would evince such a disregard for our interests and for our national honor as has never characterized the conduct of our people. With this question Great Britain has no right to interfere in any way whatever. With Mexico the boundary of Texas will be a legitimate question of negotiation, and in its adjustment I have every reason to believe that this government will do her ample justice.—The annexation of Texas, instead of involving us in war with either Mexico or Great Britain, will, in my opinion, do much to ultimately secure our *peace* with both. By adding to our wealth and increasing our strength, the acquisition of Texas will cause other nations to respect our rights and to cultivate our friendship. It will distribute the balance of power more equally among different sections of the Union, and more effectually protect the domestic institutions of the South against that policy which was disclosed by the British Minister of Foreign Affairs when he avowed that it was the object of that government to use her influence to abolish slavery throughout the world.

It has been contended by some that annexation would jeopard the Union of the States. As essential as I regarded this measure to be, had I believed that it would endanger the existence of the Union, it could not have received my vote; for, if there is any one political consideration dearer to me than all others except liberty itself, it is the preservation of this Union. That beautiful American sentiment: "The Union must be preserved; peaceable if we can—forcibly if we must," ought to be taught to every child as soon as it learns to lisp, that it may never be forgotten. But the annexation of Texas, instead of endangering the Union, will, in my opinion promote its harmony and perpetuate its existence. Experience has shown that the Union is as secure with twenty-six States as it was under the original thirteen. It is a fact worthy of observation, that most of the questions which have threatened a dissolution of the Union arose in some of the *old States*, and that the admission of every new state has had a tendency to allay discord and to harmonize the government. Texas was once ours, but not lost by any act of her own. We therefore receive her, not as a prodigal who had wandered off, but as one unjustly discarded, and invite her to take a place among the great family of States, with the hope that, thus re-united, the ties of friendship and of union will remain forever.

A bill passed the House to organize a territorial government in Oregon, and directing the President of the United States to notify Great Britain of the intention of this government, at the end of one year, to abrogate the treaty of 1827, which provides for the joint occupancy of said territory. For this bill I voted, but it was lost in the Senate. France and Spain claimed Oregon by discovery, and the United States claims through them, as well as by her own discoveries, made by Captain Gray and others. As early as 1683, La Sall, a Frenchman, navigated the Mississippi from Canada to its mouth, by which France claimed the sovereignty of all that country watered by that river and its tributaries west of said river; and, upon the principle of continuity and contiguity, all the country not pre-occupied westward to the Pacific Ocean. The claim to the country west of the Mississippi extended from its mouth to at least the 49th degree of north latitude, and this claim was recognised by Great Britain in the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and of Versailles in 1763. In 1803 this claim was transferred to the United States by France, in the purchase of Louisiana. In 1819, in the treaty by which we acquired Florida from Spain, the 42d degree of north latitude, from the source of the Arkansas river to the South Sea, is made the boundary between the United States and Mexico, which then belonged to Spain. In that treaty the king of Spain ceded to the United States "all his rights, claims, and pretensions, to any territory north of the said line." Oregon lies *north* of this line. The discoveries of this country by Spain commencing as far back as 1543, and continuing up to 1775, are supposed by many to extend as far north as the 54th or 55th degree of latitude; and these discoveries in priority of time, and in every other respect, are, in my opinion, superior to those upon which the claim of Great Britain is founded. Nothing certain appears to have been known of Columbia river till discovered by Captain Gray, a citizen of the United States, who made a voyage to the northwest coast, under the direction of a company of fur traders. In April, 1692, Captain Gray fell in with the British ship "Discovery," commanded by Captain Vanconver, and informed him that he had discovered the mouth of a river in latitude 46 degrees and 10 minutes. He gave the river the name of his ship, the "Columbia," which name it now bears. This river waters Oregon. The law of nations gives the nation discovering a river the country watered by the principal stream and its tributaries.

The first actual exploration of the country is supposed to have been that made by Lewis and Clark in 1804. As early as 1808 the Missouri Fur company established trading posts on Lewis river; in 1811, the Pacific Fur company was formed under the auspices of John Jacob Astor, of New York, and in 1811, Astoria was established near the mouth of Columbia river. During the last war, this post, being unable to defend itself, was captured by the British in 1813. It remained in possession of them till 1818, when it was restored to the United States in conformity with a provision in the treaty of Ghent, stipulating that "all territory, places, and possessions whatever, taken by either party from the other during the war," (with certain exceptions,) "should be restored without delay." By the third article of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed October 20, 1818—

"It is agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America westward of the Stony mountains," (now called Rocky mountains,) "shall, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or State to any part of said country; the only object of the high contracting parties in that respect being to prevent disputes and differences amongst themselves."

Subsequently, in 1818, as before stated, the United States purchased the title of Spain to this territory, by which her title, if before doubtful, became full and complete. The joint occupancy under the convention of 1818 remained in force till it was renewed by the treaty of August 6, 1827, by which the convention of 1818 was continued without any limit as to time, but with the agreement that either party should have power at any time to abrogate the treaty upon giving the other one years notice of their intention. This treaty is now in force, and thus the matter stands at the present time. The question has long been a subject of negotiation between the two countries, and it is perhaps to be regretted that it has not long since been adjusted.

Oregon is bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean, and on the east by the Rocky mountains.—Its length is estimated at from 800 to 1,000 miles, and its average width at from 500 to 600 miles. It is at this time difficult to ascertain the value of this territory. That portion of it which borders on the mountains is high and cold, and is no doubt of little value, except its water-power, its pasturage, and perhaps for its minerals. In the middle part the climate is delightful, and it is said to contain large bodies of valuable land. As you leave the Columbia river the country breaks into beautiful prairies, covered with a luxuriant and nutritious grass, which lasts all the year. The Wallamette valley is represented to be about 150 miles, and is remarkably healthy. A writer who visited that country says:

"For producing hides, tallow and beef, it is superior to any part of North America."

That part of the country which borders on the ocean is said to produce wheat, rye, cotton, tobacco, and potatoes; and also oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits. The climate is very mild. Speaking of this country, a writer says:

"In beauty of scenery, fertility of soil, and other natural advantages, no portion of country surpasses that which is found on the Wallamette. The valleys of the Columbia and its tributaries are estimated to contain 350,000 square miles."

The British government has a number of posts in Oregon. It is represented that she is colonizing her subjects there, and extending her laws and jurisdiction over the territory, and making military preparations to maintain its possession. Believing that Oregon belongs to the United States, and knowing that my constituents were not willing to see their territory surrendered to gratify British ambition, I voted for the bill to extend the territorial jurisdiction of the United States over Oregon, and to conclude its joint occupancy after giving the notice required by the existing treaty.

An act was passed to reduce the rates of postage, and to change the post office laws in other respects. It goes into operation on the 1st July next. The rates of postage are reduced to 5 cents for every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, for any distance not exceeding 300 miles; and to 10 cents for all distances over 300 miles. It restricts the franking privilege of postmasters. They are permitted to charge the department, in the settlement of their accounts, with the postage of such letters as they *receive on the business of their office*, upon a verification on oath of their account for the same, and the "transmission of the letters charged as vouchers." Postmasters may frank letters *sent* by themselves which relate "exclusively to the business of their respective offices," and the postmaster is required to endorse on such letter, over his signature, the words, "Post office business." For every such endorsement falsely made, the postmaster making it forfeits three hundred dollars. The franking privilege is taken away from the officers of government, and the postage charged on the correspondence of their offices is to be paid by the government. In cases where the commissions of a postmaster do not exceed twenty-five dollars per annum, the Postmaster General may increase the commissions, provided they do not exceed 50 per cent. on letter postage. Newspapers may be sent through the mail to any point within thirty miles of the place where published, free of postage. There is a provision in the act to prevent private expresses; but, in my opinion, it will prove inadequate to the object. There is also a clause making an appropriation out of the treasury to supply the deficit in the post office revenue which will be caused by the reduction of postage. These are some of the details of the act. I voted against this act. It is probable that a reduction might have been made in the rates of postage which would not have diminished the amount of revenue; but the reduction made by this act is too great, and will have the effect of throwing the Post office Department as a heavy charge on the general treasury, which has not been the case heretofore. The post office tax was the only one in which the North and the East bore their share equally with the South and the West. We would all like to have cheap postage; and if that were the only consideration involved, I would have voted for the act; but there were others which influenced me to oppose it. The reduction of postage will cause a diminution in the post office revenue, which must be supplied by the *general treasury*. The treasury collects the revenue which must supply this deficiency, by a duty levied on imports; so that the tax taken off of the *mail correspondence* will have to be collected on *salt, iron, sugar, blankets*, and other articles which we buy from the stores. The manufacturing States profit by this, because it aids the *protective* policy. I might add other objections, but deem it unnecessary at present.

An act was passed which requires the election of electors for President and Vice President to be held on the same day in all the States. This act received my vote. At the previous session I voted against a bill somewhat similar in its provisions, upon what I considered good and sufficient reasons. It was then but a short time till the presidential election; and to give the measure effect before that election would have required extra sessions of the legislatures in many States, and in some others an amendment to their constitutions, which, for want of time, could not be conveniently done before that election. I did not wish either to put the States to this inconvenience, or to run the risk of having the election of President contested on account of informality. The States now have four years to conform their laws and constitutions to the act of Congress; and the reasons upon which my opposition to the bill was then based being removed, at the last session I voted for the law.

An act was passed to admit Florida and Iowa as States into the Union. With *Texas* we shall have twenty-nine States instead of twenty-six. The tide of emigration has been constantly westward, and we have now more than double the original number of States, and still we have a sufficient territory to make a great many more. The improvement of the country has been astonishing. The enterprise of our citizens knows no bounds; and although ambitious to attain distinctions, and acquire wealth, yet they are ardently attached to their country as they have shown on all great occasions which tested their patriotism. Providence has propitiously smiled on our country, and we look forward to the day when it will still be more prosperous and happy.

The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1845, including payments on account of the public debt, were $35,019,431.

The estimated receipts, means, and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1845, and ending June 30th, in the year 1846, are as follows, viz:

Receipts.

From the customs for the four quarters		$30,030,302 00
From the sales of the public lands		2,010,000 00
From miscellaneous and contingent sources		120,000 00
Total of revenue		32,160,302 00
Add estimated balance to be in the treasury on the 1st July, 1845, including the unexpended sum as before stated		8,504,929 43
Total of means for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846,		40,665,231 43

Expenditures.

Expenditures during the year ending 30th June, 1846, as estimated at the several Departments of State, Treasury, Navy, and War, viz:		
The balances of former appropriations which will be required to be expended in this year	$1,462,105 92	
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	2,083,794 72	
Specific appropriations asked for this year	24,647,884 18	
Total of estimated expenditures		28,193,784 82
That sum is composed of the following particulars:		
For civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$1,944,083 93	
For army proper, &c.	3,648,305 43	
For fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.	4,845,736 75	
For pensions	2,397,000 00	
For Indian department	2,086,154 65	
For naval establishment	9,411,056 34	
For interest on public debt	860,944 72	
	$28,193,784 82	
Which sum of expenditure, deducted from the total of means before stated, gives an estimated balance of twelve million four hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-one cents to be in the treasury on the 1st day of July, 1846		$12,471,446 61

I regret to see such a tendency to extravagance in the expenditures of our government as sometimes takes place. I have voted against all appropriations which I considered of this character.

There are many subjects to which I would like to allude, but must avail myself of some other opportunity of doing so.

The triumphant vindication of democratic republican principles, in the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency, affords another evidence of the capacity of the people for self government. I hope and believe that his talents and firmness will be found equal to the high station to which he has been called.

In conclusion, permit me to remark, that in the discharge of my duties as your representative, I have endeavored to conform my conduct to those principles upon which I was elected; but, warm as my attachments are to the democratic party, I trust that I have suffered no partisan feeling to cause me to lose sight of what I owed to my country. While I am not one of those who "prefer to count the dark spots in the sun to rejoicing in its glorious brightness," yet my short experience has convinced me that there are many abuses in our government that ought to be corrected, and to this end my course has been directed.

Please accept my warmest congratulations and best wishes, individually and collectively, for your political and domestic welfare; and for the confidence you so kindly reposed in me, permit me to tender you the homage of a grateful heart.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID S. REID.

Washington, March 7, 1845.

England and Cuba.—The New Orleans correspondent of the National Intelligencer, after expatiating upon the iniquity of Annexation, asks with great *naivete* "with what face could the United States now protest against Great Britain's obtaining a cession of Cuba?"

If the author of that letter really wishes an answer to his question, we would reply—with the face of frowning batteries and organized battalia. According to the Intelligencer's corespondent, the seizure by the British Governmet of Australia, India, Honduras, or other provinces would give the United States a right to take Ireland. Cannot the idea be entertained that in annexing Texas the United States interferes with no foreign power; that she does not push herself into dangerous proximity with Great Britain; whilst if England should take Cuba she would be adding to her outposts upon our frontier from which she can annoy us? There is no parallel in the cases put by the letter writer—*N. O. Picayune.*

The St. Augustine Herald of the 1st inst., says: "Mr. Theodore Hinsdale was killed by a shot gun in the hands of Maj. C. Taylor, at Enterprise, on Saturday 22d ult. Major Taylor has been bailed in the sum of $3,000, by Judge Bronson, to await his examination, which is to take place, we learn on Friday next, 4th inst.

A Useful Horse.—A gentleman having a horse that started and broke his wife's neck, a neighboring squire told him he wished to buy it for *his wife*, to ride upon. "No," said the other, "I will not sell it—*I intend to marry again myself.*"

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1845.

REMOVAL.

The Jeffersonian Printing Office has been removed to a building on Mint Street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church. We have the sign up, and shall be glad to see our friends at our new Head-Quarters.

☞ In the absence of the Editor of this paper, persons owing this office can settle with Mr. Rufus M. Herron, who is authorized to give receipts for money due the office.

UNION COUNTY.

By the proceedings of their meeting, which we this day publish, it will be seen that our friends in Union have taken the lead in organizing for the Congressional campaign. The time and place fixed upon for the convention, will no doubt be acceptable to our party in the other Counties of the District; nor have we any doubt that the preference they express for the Hon. Charles Fisher, of Salisbury, will meet the cordial and enthusiastic applause of the Democracy of the whole District. We know Mr. Fisher. He is just the man for the contest, and will bring our cause through gloriously triumphant.

It is due to Mr. Craige to say, that he declines a nomination, and would not run, if nominated.

MONROE.

This is the name of the new County seat of Union county. Our friends of Union will soon, from present appearances, make a considerable village of Monroe. They have a very convenient and substantial new Courthouse, built of wood; three taverns; two stores, and several groceries—a jail and whipping post. We regretted to hear that the latter convenience was had in frequent requisition. The town is handsomely laid off, and a great many new buildings in progess of erection.

By an almost unanimous vote, the magistrates on Tuesday last, made a reform in their Court system which will save the County annually a considerable sum of money, to wit: reducing the number of their Jury Courts to two in the year, instead of four. We understand the jury terms were fixed for April and October.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!!

We call upon the Democracy of this District to be up and at work. We must organize for a vigorous contest. The enemy is in the field. We understand Col. Barringer has declared himself a candidate, and is busy electioneering. Are the people of the District—the tax-paying laborers, and the friends of Texas willing he shall longer represent them? We think not. Organize, then, in every County. Let Democratic associations be formed in every County; let documentory facts be distributed to the people, showing the course of our federal member in the last Congress. Hold up his votes to the people, and we have nothing to fear.

And as a means of producing concert and arousing the people, we propose that the ensuing District Convention, after discharging its duties, be converted into a general MASS MEETING of the people, and that the friends of free principles from all parts of the District be invited to attend, and that arrangements be made for an entertainment on the occasion. What say our friends in the District! We think much good might be done by such a move, and hope our friends in Cabarrus will take the proposition under consideration. We know our friends in Union would come up by scores, and we can vouch for Mecklenburg.

THE SURRY DISTRICT.

We bespeak a careful perusal of the circular of the Hon. David S. Reid to his constituents, which we publish to-day. It is a "plain unvarnished tale," in relation to important matters which deeply interest the people, and should be read by all.

It will be seen, by the proceedings of a meeting in Caswell, that the Democracy of his District have nominated Col. Reid for re-election, and that he has accepted the nomination. Col. R. deserves this compliment from his constituents. He has been true to his trust—true to the South, to the whole Union and to the great principles of the party to which he belongs. We hope to see him triumphantly re-elected.

THE SEASON

For a few weeks past has been remarkably dry. We have had no rain for a month; and the consequence is a cloud of dust almost dense enough to suffocate. This was bad enough for spring vegetation; but on Wednesday morning last, we had the additional calamity of a frost—a nipping frost—a killing frost! All tender vegetation was completely destroyed; and many of the trees of the forest look as if they had been scotched by fire.—Ice an inch thick was formed in some places. Of course the consequences are very disastrous.

MORE APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Polk has appointed the Hon. Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, Commissioner of Patents, in place of H. L. Ellsworth removed. Also, Gen. McCalla, of Ky., second Auditor of the Treasury, in place of W. B. Lewis, removed. Also, Ransom H. Gillet, of New York, Register of the Treasury in place of T. L. Smith removed.

MORE ANTI-AMERICANISM.

It is beyond all question that there is a portion of the old federal party in this country who hate the institutions under which they live, and who would rejoice to see them overthrown. The first general outbreak of this feeling was during the last war, when the federalists of that day rejoiced at the defeat of our arms—openly took the side of the British and were constantly plotting treason against their own country. The federalists proper of the present day are not unlike their ancestors. Whenever we have a controversy with a foreign government, *we* are sure to be wrong in the opinion of these men, and the foreigners right. We have before published some extracts from leading federal papers, to show that they are openly stimulating Mexico to make war upon us for the annexation of Texas. These were from the federal abolition papers of the north; but here is an extract, equally treasonable, from a North Carolina federal paper, the Fayetteville *Observer*. Listen to the editor:

"The passage of the resolutions to admit Texas into the Union, is sufficient to justify any hostile course Mexico may see proper to adopt, without resorting to a formal declaration of war. Should Mexico even now be pursuing such a course, in the seizure of our shipping and imprisonment of our seamen, in confiscating the property of American residents in that country, we should have no right to be surprised. The act would be perfectly justifiable on her part."

Call you this anything but treason? We have done nothing at which Mexico can justly take offence. Texas is an independent State, so acknowledged years ago by this country, England, France, and all the most powerful nations of the earth. All have treated her as such in their diplomatic courts—receiving from, and sending to Texas, commercial ministers. She had as much right to cede to us her territory and come into the Union as she had to treat with us on any other question;—and yet, because our Congress has acceded to her request to come into the Union, our own federal-abolition journals proclaim that Mexico ought to war upon us, destroy our commerce, and confiscate the property of our citizens! And why? Because Mexico has not acknowledged the independence of Texas. This is a reason indeed! When will she make this acknowledgement? Never? And until she does, is Texas never to be considered independent? She does not expect to re conquer Texas, for she knows she never can;—yet to gratify her wounded pride, Mexico stands in sullen silence, refuses to acknowledge Texas independent, when she really is so, and the federal papers in republican America cry out—"Well done, Mexico! hold on to Texas! you have not acknowledged her as independent—don't do it; and if our country touches Texas, make war upon us, destroy our commerce, and confiscate the property of our citizens, and our party will hurrah for you here at home, and villify our own government." This is the plain import of the present tone of the leading whig papers on this subject. How precisely like the tone of their federal ancestors of the last war. They should be marked for public reprobation.

CONNECTICUT.

The State elections in Connecticut took place on Monday last, the 7th inst. The Hon. Isaac Toucy was the Democratic candidate for Governor; Noeys Billings for Lieut Gov; C. W Bradly for Sec. of State; A. W. Birge for Treasurer; Mason Cleaveland for Comptroller, and the following gentlemen for Congress: 1st District, T. H. Seymour; 2d, John Stewart; 3d, Geo. S. Cathire; 4th, John C. Smith—all of the last Congress but Mr. Smith. We hope next week to be able to record a glorious Democratic triumph in Connecticut.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN.

It seems to be understood at Washington, that Mr. Polk has selected the Globe as his official organ. Accordingly, the Madisonian is beginning to grumble at some of the President's removals from, and appointments to office.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.

Gov. Brown of Mississippi, has appointed the Hon. JACOB THOMPSON a Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Walker, appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Thompson was a member in the House during the last two Congresses, is a man of talents, a true Democrat, and a native of North Carolina.

"Honest John Davis" is, sure enough, elected Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, in place of Mr. Bates, deceased. If Mexico should wish to war with us about Texas she will find a faithful advocate of her cause in "honest John."

The Hon. Aaron V. Brown is the Democratic, and the Hon. E. H. Foster the federal, candidate for Governor of Tennessee. The election comes on in August; and they have published a list of appointments for addressing the people, reaching from now until the election.

The farmers of Georgia recently held a large agricultural State Convention at Milledgville, to devise means for improving the farming interest in that State. Cannot we of North Carolina, get up such an enterprize?

COMING DOWN!

The New York papers say that Almonte, the Mexican Minister, who is now in that city, says he reckons war will not likely occur between Mexico and the United States, since the annexation Resolutions passed Congress by so small a majority. This is coming down a notch or two.

The Baltimore American says:

"We learn that Mr. Thomas Lloyd has been removed from the office of Surveyor of the port of Balimore, and that Mr. Cole, Jr., has been appointed in his place. The removal of Mr. Lloyd is said to have arisen from the fact, that some days since he sent a horse to the President's stable, accompanied with a note announcing the animal to be a present to Mr. Polk. The horse was ordered to be sent back forthwith, and Mr. Lloyd to be dismissed. This is the current story of the day.

THE MINING BUSINESS.

The following remarks from the Dahlonega (Ga.) *Watchtower*, we think will fully apply to the mining operations in this section of country. We have no doubt, that were our Mint in operation, the amount of deposites for the past quarter would have been larger than any previous quarter since the establishment of the Mint;—for the reason, that there is more gold produced from our mines. We hope at no distant day to see our mint again in operation, as we understand the Superintendant is in daily expectation of instructions from the government in relation to the erection of a new building:

FROM THE DAHLONEGA WATCHTOWER.

THE GOLD REGION.

We believe there is no application of labor that yields a better return than the gold mining business. And it has been, and still is, a matter of surprise that in the dearth of employment, so few have been attracted towards the gold region. All the occupied mines in this vicinity are affording ample remuneration for the labor bestowed upon them; yet the universal complaint is, that hands cannot be procured. Why do not the citizens of the neighboring counties who are starving upon cotton and corn plantations, come and give the gold region a trial? Even if they do not embark themselves in the enterprise, they can hire their hands at a rate which will afford better wages than can be realized at home. From eight to ten dollars a month can easily be obtained for good hands—black or white; and the demand for them is very great.

It is a common error to suppose that the precious metals are well nigh exhausted form our hills and vallies—that was the cry ten years ago—and yet the buisness has been increasing ever since. In order to throw some light upon this point, we subjoin a statement showing the amount of gold deposited at our Mint during the first three months of 1844 & 1845—showing an increase this year of 13,184 dwts

1844		1845	
January,	25,288 dwts.	January,	25,157 dwts.
Febr'y.,	34,156 "	Feb'ry.,	31,299 "
March,	28,358 "	March,	44,530 "
	87,802 "		100,986 "
			87,802 "
			13,184

THE MARKETS.

The market for Cotton seems to continue firm, since our last week's news. If there is any difference, it indicates a rise in the price.

The Charleston *Mercury* of April 5, quotes the extreme prices at from 4¾ to 6¾, with a slight upward tendency. The sales for the week previous to the 5th. amounted to 13,897 bales. The produce and grocery markets the Mercury says are very dull.

At New-Orleans, there was on 30th March, a large business doing, and the price of cotton ranged about 4½ to 6¼.

Augusta, Ga., April 3.—The *Constitutionalist* of April 3d, thus speaks of the market of that city:

"We cannot say that our market has been very active during the past week, though sales to a moderate extent have been effected, considering the large stock on hand. This is owing to the stiffness of holders who are not willing to make the least concession, and to the reluctance of speculators to give a higher price than the rates in the seaports would warrant. The principal sales effected were at prices ranging from 5 to 5¾ cents for square, and 4¾ to 4 3-8 for round bales, except the crop of Dr. Poullain, of 189 bales, which, owing to the handling and ginning of the cotton, brought 6 3-8 cents. We quote extremes 5¼ to 6¼ cents, observing that there is cotton in this market, in square bales, which would bring readily if offered, our highest figure. The receipts are light especially by wagons. It is to be noticed that the principal sales of the week were cotton packed in square bales; the round bales being neglected, except at prices lower than for square bales.

In Columbia, Cheraw, and Fayetteville, we believe there has been no change from our last week's quotations.

New York.—In relation to the New York market, we copy the following from the *News* of the 31st ultimo:

"The direct tendency of marked improvement which has sprung up in our produce markets since the receipt of the news by the last steamer, is, by raising prices to enhance the means of consumers of goods throughout the country, and by doing so give a healthy stimulus to the internal trade. The disposition to ship produce is now extensive, and as our Atlantic markets become depleted of stocks, the supplies pouring in from all internal channels of trade will command such remunerative prices as to place our whole internal trade upon a sound footing.—There is a general activity and disposition to purchase, which have not been apparent for some years previous."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CASWELL.

At a large meeting of the Democratic citizens of Caswell county, at Yanceyville, on Tuesday, the 1st instant, (April) it being court day, Gen. BARZILLIA GRAVES was called to the chair, and Capt. ABISHA SLADE and Maj. JOHN K. GRAVES appointed Secretaries to the meeting. The following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by Gen. Thos. W. Graves, to the consideration of the meeting, auidbly read by one of the Secretaries, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is announced in a late number of the North Carolina Standard, that the Democratic citizens of the County of Ashe, through their central Committee, have nominated the Hon. DAVID S. REID as a candidate for a seat in the next Congress of the United States from the third Congressional District; and request that the Democrats of the other counties composing the District will respond to the nomination.

Be it therefore *Resolved*, That the political course pursued by the Hon. DAVID S. REID in the late Congress of the United States, meets with our decided approbation, and that our confidence in his integrity, faithfulness and ability is by no means shaken or diminished, but rather strengthened and confirmed.

Resolved, That in our opinion he has adhered to and sustained those great Democratic Republican principles which we believe to be right, and on which the best interests and happiness of our country depends.

Resolved, therefore, That for his devotion to those principles, and in response to the people of Ashe, Col. REID should again be nominated as a candidate for re-election, and we do hereby nominate him accordingly, pledging ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to promote his success.

Resolved, further, That we respectfully solicit a co-operation of the free and independent voters of the District in behalf of his election.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: William Thompson, Esq., Gen. Tho. W. Graves, and Henry Cobb, Esq., was appointed to wait on Col. REID, who had just arrived on his way from Washington city, inform him of his nomination by the meeting and respectfully ask of him an address to the good people in attendance. The committee having discharged the duty assigned them, reported that Col. REID promptly accepted the invitation, and in a few minutes he presented himself, and in his usual style of eloquence addressed the meeting with great ability—rapidly glancing over the most important subjects to which his attention had been called during the late Congress.

On motion, it was agreed that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretaries, and a copy thereof forwarded to each of the Editors of the North Carolina *Stadard, Mecklenburg Jeffersonian* and Lincolnton *Courier*, for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

BARZILLAI GRAVES, Ch'm.

ABISHA SLADE, JOHN K. GRAVES, } Secretaries.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN UNION.

In pursuance to previous notice, a large meeting of the Democracy of Union County, was held at the Courthouse in Monroe, on Tuesday, April 8, 1845. On motion of Col. Thomas C. Wilson, the meeting was organized by the appointment of ROBERT LEMMONDS, Esq., Chairman, and Col. JAS. M. STEWART, Secretary. Upon a call from the Chair, Mr. J. W. Hampton, of Mecklenburg, explained the objects of the meeting in a short and appropriate address, and concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee to prepare business for the action of the meeting: The Chair appointed Silas P. Stewart, John Stewart, Daniel Hargett, Esqrs., and Col. T. C. Wilson and Capt. Henry Long, said Committee—who, after retiring a short time, reported the following, which met the unanimous sanction of the meeting:

Whereas, we deem it important that the Democracy of this District should commence an organization, and fix upon their candidate for the next Congressional election;—and believing that the best mode of ascertaining the sense of our party on this question, is by a District Convention—therefore

Resolved, That we suggest to our party in the several Counties of this Congressional District, to appoint Delegates to meet in Convention at the Tavern of A. D. Kerr, Esq., 3 miles above Davidson College, on Saturday the 30th of May next, to select a candidate to be supported by the Democracy at the next election; and that each County appoint one Delegate for every 100 Democratic votes polled at the last Presidential election.

Resolved, That we recommend to said Convention as the unanimous choice of the Democracy of this County, the Hon. CHARLES FISHER, of Rowan, a sterling Democrat, and a gentleman of distinguished abilities and of unsullied private character; and that the Delegates from this County be, and they are hereby instructed to vote for him as our first choice;—but we pledge our cordial support to the nominee of said Convention, whoever he may be.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint six Delegates to attend said Convention in behalf of this County.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be requested to sign these proceedings and forward them to the editor of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian for publication; with a request to the editors of the Lincoln Courier and Raleigh Standard to copy them.

The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen the Delegates to the District Convention: Jno. Walker, Amos Stevens, Michael Crowell, John Long, Jr., Josiah Stewart, Esqrs., and Col. T. C. Wilson. The Delegates were authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body; and the meeting then adjourned.

ROBT: LEMMONDS, Chairman.

JAMES M. STEWART, Secretary.

MR. ARCHER'S REPORT.

We acknowledge beat. The New Orleans Picayune has solved the problem which racked our brain in vain, what time we performed the unforgotten Herculean labor of reading through Mr. Archer's celebrated Report on the Texas question—an chievement for which we have been pointed to with respectful astonishment by passers by in the street, no other "man of woman born" having yet been known to perform it. The editor of the Picayune has dipped into it here and there, and has with admirable ingenuity hit the nail of the matter on the head. We therefore hasten to make the *amende honorable* to the honorable author of the Report, for any disparaging remarks we may have ever made upon his singularly ingenious performance, before the cataract fell from our eyes so as to enable us to see and understand the principle on which it was constructed. The Picayune thus makes it clear:

"What may this mean?"—*Hamlet.*

The necessity under which editors of newspapers live of reading public documents, gives them some right to ask the manufacturers of this species of literature that they spin their lucubrations of a texture more palpable than the wool of a phantom's ball dress. We have had occasion, before now, to speak of Senator Archer's Report on Annexation as rather a specimen of nebulous composition than a State paper; yet the subject matter of it demanded the plainest phraseology that the dictionaries could furnish. In perusing this document, we confess that we had forgot all about Texas, Annexation, war, treaties, and protests, in getting at the philosophy embeded in such expressions as

"Institutions have no exemption from this law of dispensation of inflexible rigor in all the possible modifications of contingency."

This sentence read backwards is quite as intelligible as when read forwards; for example.

"Contingency of modifications possible, the all in rigor inflexible of dispensation of law, this from exemption on have institutions."

Barring the gallicism of the negation, the expression is quite as forcible and correct read either way. After a deal of examination into the hidden meaning of the author, it occurred to us to read it backwards and we think we have discovered thereby the object of our researches. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations wished to inculcate the idea that, by a law of nature "what goes up must come down;" and that if "institutions" are brought within the "rigor" of this "dispensation," that circumstance or "contingency" will not "modify" the "inflexibility" of the rule. The mode of enforcing this law by laying it down in terms that reads both ways, was ingenious in the extreme, as the return of "what goes up" through the very space before travelled, when it "must come down," is happily illustrated by turning "backward," and reading the same law of nature that is contained in the same sentence when read "forward." The perpendicular action of gravity is thus beautifully exemplified by horizontal exercise in reading.

After giving Mr. Archer all due credit for the admirable conceit of suiting "the action to the word," or rather of arranging his words so as to display the action of the great law of nature cited, we yet object to the propriety of his introducing such ingenious verbal exercises into a report of the character under consideration. We much question if one man in a hundred has found the key which opens the intent of the passage quoted; and documents of this sort are designed to impress public opinion and illuminate the masses. This style of composition is especially hard upon editors, as it is as much as they can do to read public documents forward, so voluminous have they become of late. To put a double labor upon them, and compel them to read them backwards, too, is a cruelty. It is a tryanny to force us to read such terribly long reports two ways.

"Isatiate *Archer!* will not *one* suffice!"

P. S.—By the way, justice requires us to give to John Randolph the credit of the felicitous quotation with which the Picayune concludes. It was his reply on one occasion when Mr. Archer was telling him that he had made three speeches in one day.—*New York Morn. News.*

From the (N. Y.) Herald.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

"We have the promise of extensive alterations in the mail arrangements, by which the public are to be greatly benefited. It is said that Cave Johnson has been busily employed since the 4th inst. in the examination of the old contracts, and has descovered, what we have always stated, that Mr. Wickliffe was the weakest Postmaster General this country ever had. In Cave Johnson we are now in hopes to find the most energetic and determined mind that has yet had control of the Post Office Department. It is stated that he has already made arrangements for the greatest expedition in the mails all over the country. One of these arrangements is, that the eastern mail which now leaves Boston at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will leave that city early in the morning, arrive here at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, start immediately for the south, and reach Washington early the next morning, thus saving twenty-four hours in going that short distance.—Another is, that the southern mail is to close here at a later hour than it now does in the afternoon, and arrive in Washington the next morning, and be expedited at the same increased speed through to New Orleans. Another arrangement is, to save the two or three hours which have heretofore been lost, in Philadelphia by the folly of Mr. Wickliffe, by having the southern mail leave that city at six or seven in the morning instead of nine o'clock, as it now does. These new and important arrangements will probably go into effect on the 1st of July next, and be carried out with vigor.

"There will be no humbug in the matter; for, if we correctly understand Cave Johnson, the contractors will be compelled to perform their 'time' as per agreement, or pay the penalty. They will not be permitted to tow brigs *en route*, and thus escape the fines imposed upon them, as was too often the case under Mr. Wickliffe. They will be kept within the path of their duty. We shall then have no failure and no complaints."

This is just what might be expected of Cave Johnson. He has been a terror to spendthrifts and lazy fellows through all his long political life.—Wherever he is, there is energy and economy.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The following article from the Richmond (Va.) *Compiler*, is quoted and commented upon by the Washington *Constitution*, as another instance of the disorganizing tendencies of Abolitionism. We receive such things with no surprize now, and begin to think of offering welcome to the inevitable end of these incendiary doings. The old English law recognized an intolerable bad temper as good ground for a divorce—we shall have to revive that principle.

From the Richmond Compiler.

ABOLITIONISM.

The Baptist Church.—We regret to state that Abolitionism has, by its mad workings, caused a division in the Baptist Church, in its Foreign Missionary department, between its Northern and Southern portions—thus progressing in the work they begun at the last National Convention, or Convention of all the Baptist Associations of the Union, held in Philadelphia—which, it is to be feared, will result in final completion. At that Convention the question of slavery was agitated with great zeal by a portion of the Northern members; and after much discussion, in which much fanaticism as well as a great degree of Christian kindness and forbearance were displayed, the following Resolution was adopted as a compromise:

"*Resolved*, That in co-operating together as members of this Convention in the work of foreign missions, we disclaim all sanction, either expressed or implied, whether of slavery or of anti-slavery; but as individuals, we are perfectly free both to express and to promote, elsewhere, our own views on these subjects in a Christian manner and spirit."

The Board of the Alabama Baptist Convention recently adopted a series of Resolutions addressed to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. Their object was to elicit from the latter a declaration as to the rules by which it was governed relative to the question of slavery. The first Resolution of the Alabama Board asserted the following proposition:

"That when one party to a voluntary compact between Christian brethren is not willing to acknowledge the entire social equality with the other, as to all the privileges and benefits of the union, nor even to refrain from impeachment and annoyance, united efforts between such parties, even in the sacred cause of Christan benevolence, cease to be agreeable, useful, or proper."

In a succeeding resolution, the Alabama Board demand from the board of Missions the distinct and explicit avowal, that slave-holders are eligible and entitled to all the privileges and immunites of their several unions, and especially to receive any agency, mission, or other appointment which may fall within the scope of their operations and duties.

And the board further say, if this is not sufficiently explicit, they desire to know whether the board 'would or would not appoint a slave-holder to a foreign mission?'

The board, in its response, after asserting that no slaveholder or non-slaveholder, however large his contributions, is thereby entitled to be appointed to an agency or foreign mission, and that the appointing power rests with them, and that they are responsible to the Convention for its discreet exercise, declare that if 'any one should offer himself as a missionary, having slaves, and should insist on retaining them as his property, we (they) could not appoint him.'

This at once brings the northern and southern parts of the church to an issue. The head quarters of the Board of Missions is at Boston, and the entire management of the funds, &c. has been there reposed; and the southern contributors are now told that no slaveholder is to receive an appointment from the board.

The last Religious Herald of this city contains the letter of the Board of Missions, together with a calm and clear document issued by the Virginia Board, which firmly meets the issue and advises the discontinuance of all connection with the Board at Boston. It reviews the letter from that board, conclusively exposes its inconsistency and injustice, and directs that all moneys raised for foreign missionary purposes be deposited in a savings bank in this city, until the annual meeting shall give direction as to its disposition. It further advises that a convention of the Southern Churches be held at Augusta, Georgia, on the 8th of May; or if the other Churches advise that this city be selected, to meet here on the 19th June—"to confer on the best means of promoting the foreign mission cause and other interests of the Baptist denomination in the South."

This is one more link between the North and South severed. We have always looked upon the intercourse between the North and South, through the medium of the different Churches, as strongly cementing our Union. But the fell spirit of Abolitionism is fast breaking up this intercourse.

TEXAS.

We find by the New Orleans papers of the 29th March, that we are indebted to the steamer *New York*, for the Texas papers received on Wednesday. Our file was very imperfect, and we quote some additional paragraphs from the *Picayune* of Saturday. The dates from Galveston are to the 25th ult.

We learn from the Houston Star that, when the news of the passage of the Annexation resolutions reached that city, it was hailed with a burst of enthusiasm by the citzens that has never been exceeded. The news of the victorious battle of San Jacinto scarcely excited such general and enthusiastic rejoicing. The sound of the drum and other musical instruments, the roar of cannon, the loud shouts of the multitude, resounding long after midnight, indicated the ardent longing of the people to return once more under the glorious Ægis of the American Union.

Amid the sounds of joy, there are heard the mutterings of discontent—not so loud, but sufficiently distinct to lead us to infer that there will be considerable opposition to the measure. We do not, however, apprehend the defeat of Annexation from the other side of the Sabine.

In respect to the disposition of President Jones upon the question, it is thought a favorable indication that he should have appointed the Hon. David S. Kaufman, an ardent friend of Annexation, as Charge d'Affairs to the United States. The Houston Telegraph, in speaking to this point, says:

We find that an impression is gaining ground that President Jones is opposed to Annexation, and thier Washington Register is regarded as uttering his sentiments upon this subject. We, however, have reason to believe that the articles in the Register are published entirely independent of him and without his assent or dissent, as he troubles himself very little about the affairs of either of the editors at Washington. We have "information on which we can rely" that he is a warm friend of Annexation, and disposed to make any honorable sacrifice to obtain it.

The news of the abolition of duties upon cotton imported in England, will take away the main prop of the anti-Annexationists, as it was the hope of obtaining an advantage over the United States in this particular that furnished the staple argument of the opposition.

Aside from the matter of Annexation, we find little that is interesting to our readers in our Texas files. The citizens of Milam and Montgomery counties have evinced a spirit of insubordination in the way of resisting the tax collector.

President Jones has vetoed the act of Congress reducing the duties on imported goods.

The Galveston New says that Gen. Arista has sent despatches to the Texan Government by way of Corpus Christi. The purport of these despatches is said to be an invitation to the Texan Government to join the Mexican General in an expedition against the Camanche Indians that have become the pest of the Rio Grande settlements.

The Galveston Civilian says:

The revenue cutter Alert, Capt. Symton, arrived on Monday from Corpus Christi. We learn that the party of Indians, of whose passage down the country we have before had intelligence, are encamped within fifteen or twenty miles of Corpus Christi, and are pronounced to be a body of Camanches, men, women and children, and numbering in all perhaps 2000 or 2500. Capt. Hays, with his company, was at the rancho when the cutter sailed, the whole force numbering about one hundred and seventy men. Monday last was the day set to go out to give the Indians battle. Should our people receive no material reinforcement, a hard fight may be expected, as there are probaly some four hundred warriors among the Indians, while the squaws and young ones are not backward in lending a hand in an emergency.

The Texans were armed with Colt's repeaters, and were expected to give a good account of themselves.

Three Wacoes were recently killed near Bastrop. They are supposed to have belonged to a large party that recently made a foray upon that section of country.

Corn was selling in Houston on the 12th inst. at $1 per bushel.

The whooping cough was prevalent in many parts of the country.

Just before the New York left Galveston, a British man of war entered that port, bearing despatches to Capt. Elliott, British Envoy, from his Government. It was said that this vessel had a vast amount of money on boad, and that the despatches contained instructions to Capt. Elliott to offer to guaranty the national independence of Texas provided the annexation resolutions are rejected. It was further reported that the French Government had also offered the same guaranty on the same conditions. Private advices assure us that when these propositions were made known in Galveston, the people snapped their fingers, saying "the foreigners were too late."

Capt. Elliott set out for the capital immediately after receiving his despatches—M. Saligny, the French Charge, was already there.

New and Handsome SPRING GOODS.

We are now receiving and opening a

RICH STOCK OF SPRING

GOODS

OF ALL QUALTIES, VARIETIES AND PRICES,

which we intend to sell low for *CASH*. We solicit a call from persons wishing to buy GOODS, before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell bargains, and as good ones as *can* be bought anywhere in this section of country.

BREM & ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C. April 10, 1845. 204::f

Notice.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS will be in Charlotte from the 1st of April until the 3d of May.

Feb. 21st, 1845. 204-3w

REMOVAL.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204 1year

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will give the highest cash prices for able bodied negroes, to hire till 1st January next. J. H. KENNEDY.

Sharon, N. C. April, 8, 1845. 204-f

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

March 28, 1845 203 f

Miscellany.

From the Spirits of the Times.

DADDY BIGG'S SCRAPE AT COCKERELL'S BEND.

BY THE "CHICKEN-MAN;"

The Author of "Simon Suggs," "Taking the Census in Alabama," etc.

Cockerell's Bend is a well known rendezvous for the hunter and fisher of the Tallapoosa; and a beautiful place it is. The upper end of the curve is lake-like in its stillness, and is very deep; while a half mile below, the river spreads itself to double its usual width, and brawls among rocks and islets fringed with the tall river grass. The part above is resorted to by those who fish with the rod, and that below, by seiners. Opposite the deep water, the hills come towering down to within twenty yards of the river, the narrow intervening strip being low land, covered with a tremendous growth of gum, popular, and white oak. Late in the afternoon of a warm May day, this part of the Bend is a most delightful spot. The little mountains on the south and west exclude the sun-glare completely, and the mere comfort-seeker may lay himself flat in the bottom of the old Indian canoe he finds moored there by a grape-vine, and float and look at the clouds, and dream—as I have often done—with no living thing in sight to disturb his meditations, except the musk-rat on the end of the old projecting log, and the matronly summer duck with her brood of tiny ducklings, swimming, close huddled, in the shade of the huge water oak, whose overhanging limbs are covered with a close net-work of muscadine vines—whereof, (of the vines I mean,) I have a story of my friend Captain Suggs, which will be related at the proper time. Take care! ye little downy rascals!—especially you, little fellow, with half an egg-shell stuck to your back!—true, there are not many or large trout in the Tallapoosa: but there are *some;* and occasionally one is found of mouth sufficient to engorge a young duck!—and almost always in a cool quiet shade just like——hist! snap!—there you go precisely as I told you! Now, old lady, quit that fussing and fluttering, and take the "young 'uns" out of the way of that *other one* that isn't far off! Trituration in a trout's maw *must* be unpleasant one would think!

It chanced once, that the writer encamped for a day or two on the narrow strip spoken of, with a company of the unsophisticated dwellers of the rough lands in that region, of whom the principal personage was "Daddy Elias Biggs," sometimes called "Daddy 'Lias," but more commonly, "*Daddy Biggs.*" We were on a fishing expedition, and at night hung a short line or two from the branches of the trees which overhung the water, for "cat." One night, as we had just done this and were gathered around the fire, a gallon jug passing from hand to hand, "Daddy Biggs"—who was a short squab man, rosy-cheeked, bald, and "inclining to threescore"—remarked, as he extended his hand towards a long, gaunt fellow, with a very long nose, and a very long black beard—

"Boys, ain't you never hearn what a h—l of a scrape I had here, at this very spot, last year? Billy Teal, let me have a suck at that yeathen-war, and I'll tell you all about it."

The old man took "a suck," smacked his lips, and began his relation:

"You all 'member the time, boys, when them Chatohospa fellows come here a fishin'? Darn 'em I wish they could fish about home, without goin' twenty mile to interrupt other people's range!—well, they camped right here, and *right here* THEY SEED THE DEVIL!"

"Seed the Devil!" exclaimed Billy Teal.

"*Did* they, in right down airnest, now?" asked Jim Waters, looking round at the dark woods, and insinuating himself between Abe Ludlow and the fire, in evident fright.

"They seed the Devil," repeated Daddy Biggs, with emphasis—"and ketcht him too!" he added; "but they couldn't hold him."

"Good Gracious!" said Jim Waters, looking around again—"do you think he stays about here?"—and Jim got near the fire.

"He stays about here *some*," replied Daddy Biggs. "But Jim, son, get out from the fire!—you'll set your over-hauls afire!—and get me the sperrets. I'll buss the jug agin, and tell you all about it."

Bill Teal had deposited the jug behind a log, some ten feet off; but Jim Waters was not the lad to back out, if the Devil *was* about: so he made two desperate strides and grabbed the "yeathen-war," and then made two more which brought him, head first, jug and all, into the fire. Chunks and sparks flew everywhere, as he ploughed through!

"He's got you, Jim!" shouted Abe.

"Pull the boy out!" exclaimed Bill and myself, in a breath, "or he'll burn up!"

"Some on ye, save the——*jug!*" screamed Daddy Biggs, who was standing horror-stricken at the idea of being left without liquor, in woods.

In a minute both and jug were rescued; the former with burnt face and hands, and singed hair—the latter entirely uninjured.

"Well, well," chuckled Daddy Biggs, "we come outen *that*, fust-rate—the jug ain't hurt, nor no liquor spilt. But Jim, I'm raaly 'stonished at *you!*—pitchin' in the fire that way, and you a-knowin' that was every drop o' sperrets we had!

"Oh, but Daddy 'Lias," interposed Dick McCoy, "you must look over that—*he seed the Devil!*"

"Well, well, that 'minds me I was gwine to tell you all about that h—ll of a scrape I had wi' them Chatohospa fellows, last summer; so I'll squeeze the jug one time more, and tell you all about it." Throwing his head into an admirable position for taking a view of things heavenly, Daddy Biggs inserted the mouth of the jug in his own mouth, when for a short space there was a sound which might be spelled "*luggle—ugle—luggle—lul uggle;*" and then Baddy Biggs set the jug down by him, and began his story once more.

"Well boys, they was camped right here, and had sot out their hooks for cat [fish,] jist as we've done to night. Right thar, this side o' whar Bill's line hengs, some on 'em had tied a most a devil of a hook, from that big limb as goes strait out thar. He must a' had a kunnoo to fasten it whar he did, else cooned it on the top o' the limb. Well, it's allers swimmin' under that limb, but thar's a big rock in the shape of a sugar-loaf, comes up in six inches o' the top. Right round *that* was whar I'd ketcht the monstousest, most ondaciousest Appeloosas cat, the week before, that ever come outen the Tallapoosy and *they'd* hearn of it, and the fellow with the big hook was a fishin' for hit's mate. Darn it boys, it makes me mad to think how them Chatohospa fellows and the town folks do 'trude on we roover people—and when I'm aggrawated I allers drinks, so here goes agin."

Daddy Biggs threw back his head again—again put the jug's mouth in his own—and again produced the sound of 'guggle-uggle-lul-uggle!' and then resumed:

"This big hook fellow I was telling about, his name were Jess Cole, which lives in the Bottom, thar whar Chatohospa falls into the Hoota Locko; and aint got more'n half sense at that."

"That's the fellow used to strike for Vince Kirkland in the blacksmith's shop, at Dodd's, afore Vince died—aint it?" asked Bill Teal.

"That's him," said Daddy Biggs, "and that's how I come to know him, for I seed him thar once, tho' I can't say he know'd me. Well, he waked up in the night, and heerd a most a h——l of a sloshin' at the end of his line, and says he, 'Rise boys!—I've got him!—Darn my skin ef I hain't!' And sure enough there was somethin' a flouncin' and makin' a devil of a comboberation at the eend of the line. Jess he sprung up and got a long stick with a hook at one eend, and retched out and cotcht the line and tried to pull it in; but the thing on the hook give a flirt, and the stick bein' a leetle too short, which made him stoop forward, in he fell! He scuffled out tho' tolloble quick, and ses he, 'boys he's a whaler!—cuss my etarnal buttons if he aint the rise of sixty pounds!—Old Biggs may go to h—l now with his forty pound cats; he can't shine no way!' When I heerd that boys, I——

"When you heerd it?" exclaimed all.

"Yes!" said Biggs, laughingly; "dident I tell you that before? Well, I oughter done it, but forgot. We'll take a drink on that, any way!" and so he did.

"So 'twas you instid o' the Devil, he cotched," observed Jim Waters, apparently much relieved by the disclosure.

"Jist so; and the way it was, I seed the rascals as they were comin' here, and know'd what they were arter. So when night comes, I slips down the roover bank mighty easy and nice, twell I could see the camp fire. But thar was a dog along, and I was afraid to venture up that way. See, I was arter stealin' their fish, they'd cotch thro' the day, which I know'd in reason they'd have a string on 'em in the water at the kunnoo' landin', to keep fresh. Well, seein' of the dog I 'cluded I'd tack the inimy by water, instead o' land. So with that I took the roover about thirty yards above here, and, sure enough, finds the string of fish just whar I know'd they'd be; and then I starts to swim down the roover a little ways, and git out below, and go to Jerry White's and tell him the joke. Boys, aint you gittin' mighty dry? I am."

And Daddy Biggs drank again!

"Well, boys, jist as I got whar that cursed hook was, not a thinkin' of nuthin' but fun, the cussed thing ketched in one thigh of my overhauls, and brought me up short. I tried the cussedest ever a feller did to get loose, and couldn't. I had no knife, and thar I flew round, and pulled first forard and then backards, and rared and pitched and made the water bile. Fact boys I was "hitched to a swingin' limb," and no mistake. Once or twice I got on the top o' the sugar loaf rock, and j-e-e-st about the time I'd go to untie the d———d rope of a line, the blasted rock was so slippery off I'd slaunch!—Fact Boys!—And it aggrawated me; it aggrawated smartly—so it did! Ef I'd a' had liquor then, I'd a' took some, I was so darned mad! Well in this time, that long legged cuss, Jess Cole, wakes up, as I tell'd you, and hollers out the way I norated. Boys, what do you all say to another drink!—It makes me so cussed mad every time I think about it!"

Once more Daddy Biggs gazed at the stars!

"Soon as Jess said about his cat bein' bigger'n mine, I sed in my mind 'I'll whip you certin!'—Well, they all kept a most a h—l of a hollerin', and every now and then, some on 'em would throw a long log o' wood as they had cut for the fire, as nigh at me as they could guess, to stunt the cat you see; but the branches of the tree favored me mightly in keepin' 'em off—tho' they'd strike pretty close by me 'casionally, ca-junk! strikin' eend foremost, you see. So they kept up a right smart throwin' o' logs, and me a right peart dodgin', for sometime; and I tell you, it took raal nice judgment to keep the infernal hook outen my meat; It grained the skin several times, as 'twas. At last, Jess he climbs into the tree and gits on the limb right over me, and ses he, 'boys, I believe hits a mud turkle, for I see somethin' like the form o' one, right under me."—Thinks I, you'll find it one o' snappin' sort, I judge. Then another one ses, 'thar's a way to try that, Jess, ef you see him; and he hands Jess a gig. 'Now,' ses he, 'gig him!'"

"Gig the Devil!" ses I, for I was pestered!

"Great G-d!" squalled Jess hit's the Devil! and down he tumbled right a top o' me! I thought I was busted open from one eend to t'other! Sure enough tho', I warn't, but only busted loose from the line. Both on us put for the bank quick, but on account of my gittin' holt of the gig which ruther bothered me, Jess got ashore fust. I was right arter him tho', I tell you, with the gig! When I clum up the bank I found the rest was all kleen gone, and thar lay Jess, which had stumped his toe agin' somethin', right flat on his face, a moaning dreadfully!

"Oh, I've got you now, Jess," ses I.

"Please Devil!" ses Jess.

"Must take you along wi' me," ses I, in the d—dest onyeathly voice you ever heerd.

"The hogs I took warn't marked," ses Jess, a shiverin' all over.

"They warn't yourn," ses I.

"I'll never do so no more" ses Jess, shivering wus and wus, "ef you'll only let me off this time."

"Can't do it Jess! want you down in Tophet, to strike for Vince Kirkland. I've got him thar a black smithin' of it. He does all my old jobs, like pinetin, of my tail and sich like! Can't let you off—I've come a purpose for you!"

I'd seed the poor devil shudder when I called Vince's name, but he didn't say no more, so I jobs the gig through the hind part of his overhauls and starts down to the kunnoo landin' with him in a peart trot. The way he scratched up the dirt as he travelled backwards on his allfours was a perfect sight! But just as I struck the roover, he got holt of a grub, and the gip tore out, and he started t'other way! I never seed runnin twell then—'taint no use to try to tell you how fast he did run; I couldnt do it in a week. A "scared wolf" warn't nothin to him. He run faster'n six scared wolves and a yearlin deer. Soon as he got a start I made for a log whar I seed their guns, and behind that I finds the big powder gourd they all kept their powder in, that they warn't a usin. Thinks I, ef you aint all kleen gone, I'll finish the job for you; so I pitched the guord—it hilt fully a gallon—smack into the fire, and then jumped into the roover myself. I hadn't more'n got properly in before it blowed up. Sich a blaze I never seed before. The n'ise was some itself, but the blaze covered all creation, and reached higher than the trees. It spread out to the logs where the guns was, and fired them off! Pop! pop! pop! No wonder them Chatohospa fellows never come back! Satan, hisself couldn't a done it no better, ef he had been there, in the way of racket and n'ise!

Daddy Biggs now took a longer breath, and a longer drink.

"Boys he continued, "I got them fellers fish and a two gallon jug o' sperrets, and I throwed their guns in the roover, besides givin' 'em the allgortiest scare they ever had; and they aint been back sence, which I hope they never will, for its oudacious the way the roover folk's is 'posed upon. And now, boys that's my 'scrape;' so let's take another drink, look at the hooks, and then lay down!"

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191--TF.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91.F

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

UNION COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

February Term, 1845.

Geo. J. Long and others, vs. Evan A. Crowell and Catharine his wife. } Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication should be make for six weeks in the "Meck,enburg Jeffersonian," notifying said defendants that they appear at our next Conrt of Equity to be held for said county, at Monroe, on the 11th of August next, to answer said petition, or it will be set for hearing ex parte.

C. M. D. M'CAULEY, C. M. E.

Feb. I5, 1845. 99-6w

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1844, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845, irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for *immediate collection.*

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

The claims of HAPPOLDT & WALLACE are still unsettled and those persons who are indebted by Note or Book account, would do well to settle within time prescribed above—as they too will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
Surviving Co-partner.

Dec. 5, 1844. 90-F.

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92::F.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59--F

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 62-

DR. D. JAYNE'S *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and and twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		
" Hair Tonic	"	$1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	1 00
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 50
" " " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 25
" American Hair Dye,		0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edtire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found eminently successful in removeing those diseases tor which they are sevealy reccommeded.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looseens the congulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. However, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysenteery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.
June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas*, a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor releif. At last was recommended Dr. Spencers' Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates, Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co., Concord,
by J. Hoke, Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe, Greenville.
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss, Salisburry,

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI-FEVER PILLS.

'Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good.'

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE, for it is speedily and permanently cured by DR. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843, JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, " JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, " HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats, Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co. Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness, Salisbury

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthms, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my familiy, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,
LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85 F